

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
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MAIL DAY.
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
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per annum.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

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Messrs. J. & F. CO. CHINA MAIL
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No. 16,487.

號四十月三年六十百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916.

庚戌次歲年五國民華中

PRICE, \$8.00 Per Month

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS
Agents for—
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINE & SPIRITS.

JOHN DEWAR & SON'S
SCOTCH WHISKY.

JOHN JEFFREY & CO.'S
PILSENER BEER.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A.
Chapman, V.D.

ATTACHMENT.
His Excellency the Governor has been
pleased to approve of Second Lieut. W. E.
Osborn, Bombay Volunteer Artillery (late
Lieutenant, New Zealand Garrison Artil-
lery), being attached to the H.K.V.C.
(Artillery-Battery), dated 13.3.16.
THANBYER.

Private A. G. W. Tickle from Civil
Service Company to Engineer Co., dated
14.3.16.

PARADES.
Parades for Wednesday, 15th instant.
7.00 a.m. Member of Signalling Section
and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling
Section order dated 8.12.15.
Squadrons parade at Headquarters.
3.30 p.m. Musketry, Part II (Standard
Test), at King's Park Range.
5.15 p.m. Civil Service Company—Drill
at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m. Signalling Section—Squad
drill at Headquarters.
6.15 p.m. Engineer Co. (Taikoo Section).
Musketry and Rifle exercises at Taikoo
Dockyard, under Sergt. Everett.
DETAILS.
On duty until 17th instant—H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER
RESERVES.

Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R.

PARADES FOR WEDNESDAY THE 15TH
INSTANT AT 5.15 P.M.

Signalling Section at Volunteer Head-
quarters. Uniform to be worn. Rec 11 on
the Cricket Ground under Drill Instructor
Sergt. Osborn. Dress: drill order.
"D" Co. at Volunteer Headquarters
under Sergt. Major Cooke for instruction
in aiming for all members who have not
fired Parts I and II Musketry Course.
Dress: drill order.

PARADE FOR TUESDAY THE 14TH INST. AT
5.15 P.M.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground under
Drill Instructor Sergt. Osborn. Dress:
drill order.

Stocking putties may not be worn at any
parade.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY PART 2 RANGES A AND B.

All P. Co. of Nos. 2 and 3 Companies
and of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons of No. 1
Company who have fired Ranges A to D
will attend the Range on Sunday, March
19th leaving Blake Pier as follows:—
9.0 a.m.—No. 3 Company.
11.0 a.m.—Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons No. 1
Co.

1.0 p.m.—No. 2 Company.
Platoon Commanders will inform the
Chief Inspector (Musketry) as soon as
possible, of any men who are exempt on
Medical grounds.

If circumstances permit, the Staff,
N.C.O.s and men who fired on March 12th
will be given another opportunity of firing
these Ranges. In the meantime the scores
will not be officially recorded.

PLATOON PARADES.

Central. 5.30 p.m.

Wednesday March 15th.—No. 2 Co. (2)

and No. 3 Co. (4)

Thursday March 16th.—No. 3 Co.
(1 and 2)

Friday March 17th.—No. 1 Co. (1) and
No. 2 Co. (4)

N.B. Alteration in dates for No. 1 Co.
(1) and No. 3 Co. (3)

PEAK PATROLS.

Peak Patrols will in future report to Staff
Inspector Wilder, 79, Peak.

JOINED.

No. 2 Company, L. G. Ribeiro.

ORCHESTRA PRACTICE.

Wednesday, March 15th, at 6.30 p.m.
sharp.

F. O. JENKINS,
D.S.P. (Reserve).

GIRL BANK CLERKS.

Are girl bank clerks a fad? Con-
trary views were expressed at the annual
bank meetings held in London.

The 600 lady clerks in the service of
the National Provincial Bank are doing
uncommonly good service, and are im-
proving every day.—Lord Inchey,
Chairman, National Provincial Bank.

Girl clerks are unable, in spite of their
intelligence, to make up for the ability
and experience of the men whose places
they have filled, although their salaries
amount to a considerable sum.—Chair-
man of Parr's Bank.

A LIFE SAVER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has
saved the lives of more people and relieved
suffering than any other remedy in
existence. It is known all over the civilized
world for its speedy cures of cramps in the
stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal troubles,
and is sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
6,000 Tons, 3,000 Horse Power now Built
Steel Buildings Work of Every Description.
Castings Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destinations.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

**THORNE'S
OLD VAT
NO. 4**

SCOTCH WHISKY.

THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT
THORNE OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN
SOLD AS NO. 4 SINCE 1891.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

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Telephone No. 616.

LA "GIRALDA"
MANILA CIGARS.

Excellentes	in boxes of 25	\$4.50
Imperiales	" "	" 3.25
Especiales La Giralda	" "	" 3.00
Perfectos	" "	" 2.75
Perlas	" "	" 1.90
Estrellas	" "	" 50 4.50
Reina Victoria	" "	" 100 8.00

SOLE AGENTS:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1833
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1/2" to 15"	CABLE LAYED 5" to 15"	4-STRAND 3" to 10"
-----------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912

"MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography.
JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR.
PRICE 200 per 8 pcs. on Post Cards.
No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
TELEPHONE 254.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG, LTD.**

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOLLERMAKERS, FORGE
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 137' x 83' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 3 1/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,
providing conditions favoring ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNICROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the
Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address:—TAIKOODOCK.

Telephone No. 212.

VICTORIA THEATRE

To-night! To-night!! To-night!!!
Three Nights Only

TOM MELBOURNE'S COMEDY CO.

IN
THE MINATURE MUSICAL COMEDY

SUZANNE

SOMETHING ENTIRELY DIFFERENT.

SPECIAL MELBOURNE MATINEES
EVERY WEDNESDAY.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

GRILL ROOM

J. B. TAGGART,

MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' rooms
Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$5 per day Mex.

Telegraph Add: "Peak Hotel,"
P.O. PRUSTER,
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

A L. ELECTRIC TRAM PASS ENTRANCE.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Buildings,
Hot and Cold Water Systems throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA,"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

SIEN TING

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No. 1, D'ARQUES STREET.

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Consultation

PATELL & CO.

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Commission Agents

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Branches:—

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

BOMBAY, INDIA.

China:—

HANKOW,

SHANGHAI,

CANTON.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co

GENERAL MANAGERS.

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 14th MARCH.

8 A.M. 'KINSHAN' 3 A.M. 'FATSHAN'

10 P.M. 'FATSHAN' 4.30 P.M. 'HONAM'

WEDNESDAY, 15th MARCH.

8 A.M. 'HONAM' 8 A.M. 'KINSHAN'

10 P.M. 'KINSHAN' 4.30 P.M. 'FATSHAN'

Single Fare by Night Steamer (available also for Return by day Steamer) \$8.00

Return Fare by Night Steamer (available also for Return by day Steamer) 10.00

Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00

Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'TAISHAN' Tons 200 | S.S. 'SUI TAI' Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays, at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 1 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 14th MARCH.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.

and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M., and from Hongkong at 1 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street
Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI'.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO

STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,

AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM-NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SAINAM', 638 Tons, and S.S. 'NANSING', 480 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday

and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton, on the

same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to

Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTIAN" and

"SANGU". These vessels have superior cabin accommodation, and are lighted

throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted), 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

We Serve the Best Tiffin or Dinner in Hongkong
for \$1.00.

Roast Ready for the Table Hot or Cold Roast Turkey, Geese, Pheasants,
Sirloin of Beef, Saddle of Mutton &c. Pork Sausages (own make) Game Pies
Pork Pies, Plain Raddings, Minced Meat, Minced Pies

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE

Cadbury

"BOURNVILLE COCOA" represents the
highest grade of nutritive cocoa preparation
the market; it fully maintains its high reputa-
tion for value and delicacy of flavour, and
is second to none in any respect whatsoever.
Medical Magazine, March, 1912.

**CADBURY'S
CHOCOLATES**

In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export

FROM THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN, BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec. 17, 1910.

JEFFREY'S PILSENER BEER

(BREWED IN SCOTLAND)

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 616.

V.M. POWELL
LTD.
Telephone 346.

JUST ARRIVED—
SMART

MILLINERY

Spring Wear.

PRETTY
SUNSHADES.

DAINTY
NECKWEAR.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THE DIARY.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.
8.30 p.m.—Concert in the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home.

General Memoranda.

- Thursday, March 16—**
11 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at the Gate House, "Kingsclere," Kennedy Road.
Friday, March 17—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Tintin Carpets and Rugs at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
Sunday, March 19—
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by S.S. "Taishan".
Wednesday, March 22—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Paint at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
Thursday, March 23—
11 a.m.—Auction of Mess Furniture, Billiard Table and Pianos at A.S.C. Barnetts, Queen's Road.
Friday, March 24—
11 a.m.—Drawing of Hongkong Club Debentures.
Saturday, March 25—
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Co's Meeting.
11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Co's Extraordinary Meeting.
Monday, March 27—
7.30 p.m.—Hongkong Club—General Meeting.
Tuesday, March 28—
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co's Meeting.
Noon.—H.K. Fire Insurance Co's Meeting.
Wednesday, March 29—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.
11.3 a.m.—China Sugar Refining Co's Meeting.
Friday, March 31—
11.30 a.m.—Luzon Sugar Refining Co's Meeting.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916.

VERDUN.

The Germans, notwithstanding the frightful losses they have suffered in their offensive in the region of Verdun, do not yet appear to have entirely given up the attempt. While the latest communique mentions that there has been no further infantry action, it tells us of continued bombardments in that region, indicating presumably a determination to make further infantry attacks. A French military critic is quoted to-day as expressing the position in these terms: "We are destroying Germany's finest army and they are not getting through." An official calculation made by the French military authorities is that the Germans have already lost in their gigantic effort near Verdun well over 200,000 men. This battle has now been in progress for fully three weeks, and the persistence with which the Germans are fighting here shows what the compiler of the French Daily Review of the War had in mind when shortly after the Germans began their offensive, he said of it that it was apparently not only a vast, military enterprise but a great dynastic movement. We may regard this word "dynastic" as comprehending all sorts of suggestions as to the domestic problems connected with the war which are becoming a constantly increasing source of anxiety to the Kaiser and his General Staff, complicating and aggravating their military difficulties. It is probably true to say that when the war broke out the Crown Prince, who is in command of the German Army in the Verdun region, was the most popular royal figure in Germany, and it is probably equally true to say now that the persistent lack of success which has dogged the footsteps of this swashbuckling Prince has undoubtedly brought him into contempt, which is rapidly being transformed into hatred, as the ill effects of the war are making themselves increasingly felt day after day in Germany. Hence the suggestion that the present great effort was undertaken to rehabilitate his reputation and popularity is not altogether an improbable one. It would seem that the German General Staff and the German military critics are trying to hide this ghastly failure from the general public by what the French official statements have branded as "flagrant lying." The news that has leaked out of Germany of serious riots in Cologne, arising out of the losses at Verdun, shows that the people have begun to distrust the official accounts which have represented the losses as "comparatively insignificant." It is an essential part of the bluffing game which the German General Staff is now playing with the nation. If by steady persistence the Germans should ultimately gain an appreciable success over the French in this region the deception would doubtless be regarded as justifiable by the men who are likely to most loudly protest it, as seems highly probable, these later efforts end, like the former, in signal failure. The advantage mani-

festly now rests with the French, and as a result of this gigantic effort, the Germans are appreciably less prepared to meet the simultaneous offensive of the Allies when it begins. The signs, we think, are increasing that the end of the war will be in sight before another winter sets in.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A "Columbian" vase valued at \$250 is reported to have been stolen from 17 Wellington Street while a party of five men were in the shop bargaining.

The Rev. W. H. Featherstone, of St. Paul's College, has reported to the Police the theft from his room between 7 and 11 p.m. on Sunday of 11 pieces of clothing valued at \$44, and \$3 in money.

Before the parade of "A" Co. H.K. V.R. on Friday next it has been proposed to have "A" Co. (Old Organisation) photographed at 4.45 p.m. All members of "A" Co. (Old Organisation) are particularly requested to attend at that time.

Eight dead bodies were found in the various districts yesterday, and some bore signs of death from small pox. In the Water Police district the bodies of two children were found "dumped" in order to avoid burial expenses.

Field post offices are being organised for the use of the Chinese troops in Soochow. Third postal clerks are to be engaged for the purpose at double pay. They will be dressed in uniform and will be armed for self protection. They will also be entitled to receive military honours if they achieve "meritorious services." *Peking Gazette.*

Mr. Edmunds, a surveyor, who is travelling in China on behalf of the Smithsonian Institute, U.S.A., recently arrived at Changchi from Shihchuan, and Nowohow, about eighty miles north of Chongtze, after an exciting journey. His carriers were attacked by robbers and one of the escorting soldiers was killed and one wounded. Mr. Edmunds' cook was also wounded in the arm and all his goods were either stolen or smashed.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. G. W. Balcan, of Messrs Douglas Laiknik & Co., returned from home by the *Imperial Maru* yesterday.

Mr. J. Walker, manager of the Dairy Farm Company, returned by the *S.S. Fushimi Maru* from home leave yesterday.

Mr. K. M. Cumming, Hon. Secretary of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, has returned after absence of twelve months at home.

Mr. de Carier de Marchienne, Belgian Minister to Peking, has returned to the Chinese capital after an absence of two years. He travelled from Europe via America and Japan.

The *Peking Gazette* understands that Mr. Edmund Backhouse, the brilliant English sinologist whose monumental Anglo-Chinese Dictionary has long been awaited, is for private reasons leaving China this month. It is said that he does not intend to return to China. Our contemporary trusts that this decision is not irrevocable, particularly if it is likely to affect his work on the dictionary. The completion of this dictionary, on which Mr. Backhouse has been engaged for nearly two decades and which is to be twice or three as voluminous as the celebrated work of Dr. Giles, is considered an international necessity.

Bankruptcies in the United Kingdom in 1915 were 2,411. In 1914 the number was 2,897, and in 1913 it was 3,893.

A Pioneer cable dated London, February 23, says: "The early failure of the Rhinisch, Munich and Dresden banks with losses totalling 180 millions was recently predicted. The *Luzanne* Gazette now states that Rhinisch Bank, Fosen, and Mittel-Rheinische Bank, Coblenz, are in liquidation."

The "Church Family Newspaper" records from Pinalco the unusual event of twins being born in different years—one just before midnight on December 31st and the other just after midnight. That has happened before; a similar divergence is recorded in *Verne's* magazine in the year 1886-6. But still more remarkable was a case which occurred in the United States a few years ago, when twins were registered as having been born in different countries.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain-Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. "Lame back," lame shoulder, pain in the side and chest, and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

Mr. Hazell dismissed a charge against a woman passenger on board the *S.S. Wing On*, for being in possession of two tales of opium. A Chinese constable said the opium was on the deck and the woman sitting beside it. The Magistrate did not regard the evidence as sufficient.

Inspector P. O'Sullivan this morning charged a Chinese with breaking and entering 184 Queen's Road Central early this morning. Evidence was given to the effect that defendant was seen to force the door. There was some doubt as to the exact house and the case was adjourned.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL EXPORTATION.

JAPANESE FIRM CHARGED.

The hearing was resumed in Mr. Hazell's Court this morning of the charge against a Japanese named Ishikawa Shochi, acting Manager of the Tong Sing firm, of attempting to export antimony ore, 300 boxes, valued at about \$5,000, without a permit and contrary to the Military Stores Exportation Ordinance. Mr. G. N. Orme of the Crown Solicitor's Office presented and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner said the fact that defendant had certain permits showed there was no attempt by the defendant to export the ore under false colours. Notwithstanding the list of articles prohibited it was possible for them to export some articles on the Superintendant being satisfied that the goods were being exported to the right quarter. Regarding antimony, certain procedure had to be adopted; more stringent measures had to be observed so as to satisfy the Superintendent that the antimony was not going to be used against the British Government. The advocate went on to say that defendant got the boxes of ore from a broker. Defendant thought there was a good market for it and he was going to ship that particular consignment, but it iron ore or antimony ore, under the particular permit which had already been granted.

Antimony and iron were on exactly the same footing as far as his Worship and the public were concerned, and the exportation of iron was prohibited. An analysis showed that the ore contained 10 per cent. of antimony and a large quantity of iron and was of little commercial value. Defendant gave evidence. He said that he intended to send the ore to Kobe. Previously he had never dealt in the exportation of ore. He knew that antimony and iron were both prohibited articles but he did not know that it was necessary to get a special permit.

Further evidence was called on behalf of the defendant during the afternoon and eventually the case was adjourned.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

REPORT FOR 1915.

The report of the Board of Directors, for the year ending 31st December, 1915 is as follows:—
The net profits for that period, after paying all charges, leave \$112,692.03 which, added to balance brought forward from 1914, \$16,441.39, amounts to \$129,133.42 for appropriation.

TO TRANSFER TO RESERVE FUND—\$20,000.00

To write off Furniture, Fixtures & Vessels 304.70

To write off Stationery Account 3,015.91

To write off Organisation Account 2,050.00

To write off Underwriting Commission A/c 12,842.50

After making these transfers, there remains for appropriation \$91,170.51, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6% p.a. on the capital, which will absorb \$80,029.40, leaving a balance of \$11,141.11 to be carried to new Profit and Loss Account.

Shareholders will see with pleasure that the present balance sheet again compares favourably with last year's.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs Tong Lai Chuen, Mak Lai Ting, Qian Kai and O. Ben retire from the Board, but, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly.

Messrs Wong Kwok Suen and Ng Tang Kai were our auditors for the past year, who now retire but offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, Look Poos Sui, Chairman.

EXPERT MARKSMANSHIP.

Sydney, January 30.
With a view of demonstrating what a military service rifle is capable of doing, the hands of an expert rifleman, Sgt. Major Hart, one of the instructors at the Randwick range school of marksmanship, recently fired 104 shots in four minutes, hitting a second class figure target (4 ft. square) 98 times from 300 yards. This averages 24 shots a minute, but the sergeant-major has in 60 seconds aimed and fired a rifle 46 times. Magazine-dipped cartridges were used.

RUE IT IN.

A GOOD man people think reputation can not be earned, without, believe me, Chamberlain's Pain-Balm. Pain-Balm, messenger, thoroughly into the skin has cured far more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE APPEAL COURT.

Sir Haviland de Saumarez, President of the Appeal Court, dealing with the *Yue Fing Co.*'s appeal against the decision of the Chief Justice, said that it was necessary that the Bench should have enough brought before them by Counsel to understand what led the Chief Justice to his decision such as they were. Mr. Sharp had put his view and Mr. Potter was entitled to reply to that view but beyond that, the President did not think they had anything to do with the facts.

Mr. Potter, who was on the point of resuming his address, agreed, adding that he thought it would be necessary to quote those passages in which the Chief Justice thought the other side was not telling the truth.

The President said he thought it was quite clear that the Chief Justice was dissatisfied with the management altogether without saying whether, it was Lee or Koo—the Chief Justice was dissatisfied with the way in which the stories were told in Court. He said in effect: "I don't like the way in which the Company was carried on."

Mr. Potter went on to deal with other phases of the appeal.

THE GROUNDING OF "AUSTRALIAN TRANSPORT."

MARINE COURT'S FINDING.

CAPTAIN, OFFICERS AND CREW CONGRATULATED.

The Marine Court this morning gave its finding in the inquiry into the grounding of the "Australian Transport" as follows:—
"We find that the *S.S. 'Australian Transport,'* West Hartlepool, of which Fred B. Clarke was master, left Batavia on December 23rd, 1915, for Vladivostok, and proceeded through Palawan Passage and along the N.W. coast of Luzon, and was steering to pass eastward of Pomonas Island, when she stranded at 11.55 p.m. on January 4th on the S.W. point of Samsan Island, now called Hot-Sho-To Island."

"We consider that up to the time of such stranding the navigation of the ship had been carried out in a proper and efficient manner and that the track that the ship was taking east of Pomonas Island was one generally followed by low-power vessels during the N.E. monsoon, and taking into consideration the position of the ship as shown by true reckoning on January 4th, we do not consider that the master would have been justified in steering any course other than he did, as owing to the great depth of water it would be impossible to obtain soundings; and that the stranding of this ship was in no way the fault of the master or crew, but was entirely due to an unknown current which could not be allowed for and which set the ship N. 78 W. 12 miles, and also to the heavy rain squalls and general bad weather prevailing, and that after the ship struck everything was done by the master and crew in a seamanlike way to get the ship off."

"We appreciate the tremendous amount of labour necessary to jettison so much heavy cargo under the existing conditions."

"The Court take this opportunity of congratulating the master, officers and crew on their successful efforts."

Captain Clarke, who spoke with some effect, said: "Thank you very much, gentlemen."

Commander Beckwith added: "We are very pleased to give a satisfactory finding as sailors, we all understand the very bad time you have had."

A FEW MAXIMS TO MEMORISE.

The following maxims are taken from a magazine issued in connection with the Malay State Volunteer Reserve:—

1. Every drill put in is a nail in the Hun's coffin, a dollar in the pocket of the British Taxpayer, and one less nail to be done.

2. Forty drills may make you efficient. More may make you a Lance-Corporal.

3. A clean belt keeps 'em up just as well as a dirty one.

4. It isn't always the slovenly soldier that makes the best fighter.

5. Keep your rifle clean. It places the N.C.O. and keep your boy busy.

6. It's an ill wind that makes your bull a min.

7. It's a wise private who knows his own rifle, a phenomenon who knows his bayonet.

TROUBLE Averted.

THAT little cold and sore throat of yours must be chased. A once of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and your trouble will soon vanish. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE PASSING HOUR.

[FROM HOME PAPERS.]

One outcome of the spread of woman's work may be a reacquaintance of "man-ners." The daily encounter with other fellows, sisters, who are "carrying on" in the strictly business sense, will give a fillip to our little graces and sprinkle our daily round with such amenities as may make it less trite and commonplace. The appeal now generally found on the back of the L.C.C. tram tickets is to the new type of traveller that shall evolve under the ministrations of the lady conductor, which, by "passing to the front end of the car," and "being ready to alight when the car stops," is to lay the foundations of a new order of the chivalry of travel.

A minor trade which has been badly hit by the war is the orange blossom industry. Widdings are simple affairs nowadays, and there is not much demand for the fragrant white flowers. Practically all the orange-blossom that reaches London is grown in the South of France, a few miles back from the coast-line, in the sheltered valleys of the Alpes Maritimes. There is, in ordinary times, always a demand for the blooms, for the perfume manufacturers are ready buyers if the other market should fail. These plantations are handed on from family to family, and there would be small encouragement for rival planters, as the trees do not yield much in the way of a floral crop until they are a fair age.

We owe to Sir Clements Markham the introduction of quinine-yielding trees to British India and the consequent cheapening of the drug from a guinea to a half-price as common in Calcutta, but the medicinal properties of cinchona bark had long been known. They were discovered by the Jesuits, after whom it was called Jesuits' bark. Concerning that, Sir Clements used to relate an odd coincidence. Oliver Cromwell died of tertian ague, and quinine might have saved him. In the very newspaper in which his death was announced, the "Mercurius Politicus," there was an advertisement of Jesuits' bark for sale. But the name of Jesuit was abhorrent to the Puritans and hence Cromwell's medical advisers would have nothing to do with it.

Sir Clements was, by the way, the last surviving member of that extinct Government department the Board of Control, a name that we now associate with the regulation of the liquor trade. The old Board of Control was the body which supervised "John Company" in the administration of India, and was abolished after the Mutiny, when its work was taken over by the India Office.

While the exchange value of New York has depreciated 1.9 per cent. in Holland, 10.3 per cent. in Spain, 0.6 per cent. in Sweden and Norway, 3.0 per cent. in Italy, it has enormously appreciated elsewhere. For instance, the pound sterling is above par at Paris by 10.8 per cent.; in Italy, by 25.4 per cent.; at Petrograd, by 60.7 per cent. The decline in Holland is due to the fact that Great Britain has exported to the Netherlands during the past year only £17,500,000 worth of goods, while it imported from Holland £29,500,000 worth. Great Britain could readjust the rate of exchange, by sending gold to Holland, but the bullion might find its way to Germany, and thus assist the enemy. The Bank of England has a reserve of £50,000,000 in gold; the British Government holds £28,500,000; and the joint stock banks also have large sums; while there is also a continuous flow of gold from South America.

Scotmen who leave their own country for some other country's good are proverbially loth to return north of the Tweed, but they display no aversion towards the motherland when duty calls them to posts of high authority. Sir George Reid, a Renfrewshire man, who has just laid down the High Commission of the Commonwealth, is succeeded by the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, who was born in Kilmarnock little more than half a century ago. An even more notable example was the late Lord Strathcona, who chose Canada as his country, and who, after opening it and extracting the best, was its honoured representative in London for so many years.

Already the war word is with us—the first trickle of a stream that will, assuredly, become a flood when the guns are silent. I hear of more than one professional fiction-maker who is delaying the writing of his final chapters until the world knows just how the cat has jumped. One may be pretty sure of one thing, however, and that is that the war will play an important part in many post-war novels. It is an opportunity for the renewal of the venerable convention that will be detached at. Think of the dear devil's capricious, but out of the will of the plot and only and for his misdeeds, his him the Army, wine, French!

Paper, it is interesting to note, is still sold under the name of the ancient distinctive watermark, for either size or quality. Thus "post" paper takes its name from the post-horn mark, which was used as long ago as 1370, though writing paper of the present day has frequently the horn surmounted by a double coronet, an addition made in the 17th century. Foolscap takes its name from the fool's head mark used on paper of this size between the 13th and 17th centuries, but displaced by the figure of Britannia on British-made paper during the past two hundred years.

Advice from London state that the China Association has decided to give its warm support to the proposal for the establishment of a British Trade Commissioner in China. It is pointed out that, while it is true that there are at present commercial attaches, the duties of a Trade Commissioner will more especially relate to stimulating local British trade on accepted lines of development and progress. The suggestion is made that there could be no better man for the post than Mr. Ansohough, who has just returned to England and reported it considerable length as to possible openings and developments. The matter rests with the British Foreign Office; but it appears that those who are supporting the idea would like to see such a Trade Commissioner placed under the new Ministry of Commerce which is now in England would like to see called into existence. The cost of the new appointment is not likely to be great; and the view is expressed that if the British Foreign Office and the Board of Trade are really in favour of progress or new lines, they now have a great opportunity before them.

Sir Edward H. Holden, Bart., Chairman and Managing Director of the London City and Midland Bank, Limited, is a remarkable analysis of the financial situation of the United Kingdom, says:—London is still the borrowing and gold centre of the world. The pound sterling never had to carry such a load as it has to bear at present, and naturally it has declined in value, in accordance with the law of supply and demand. However, while the exchange value of New York has depreciated 1.9 per cent. in Holland, 10.3 per cent. in Spain, 0.6 per cent. in Sweden and Norway, 3.0 per cent. in Italy, it has enormously appreciated elsewhere. For instance, the pound sterling is above par at Paris by 10.8 per cent.; in Italy, by 25.4 per cent.; at Petrograd, by 60.7 per cent. The decline in Holland is due to the fact that Great Britain has exported to the Netherlands during the past year only £17,500,000 worth of goods, while it imported from Holland £29,500,000 worth. Great Britain could readjust the rate of exchange, by sending gold to Holland, but the bullion might find its way to Germany, and thus assist the enemy. The Bank of England has a reserve of £50,000,000 in gold; the British Government holds £28,500,000; and the joint stock banks also have large sums; while there is also a continuous flow of gold from South America.

In the stalls of a popular theatre recently only two ladies and one gentleman in evening dress were noticed.

Wyndham's Theatre tells you politely that evening dress is optional, but unfashionable. Theatres which believe the war would have spoiled a man in morning dress are now quite happy to welcome the lounge suit.

A new class of theatre-goer has arisen since the war began, remarked a theatrical manager to "Daily Chronicle" representative. "Any people who have no time to go to their suburban homes to change, telephone for seats and come on to a theatre straight from their after-work dinner. Most people, even against the wealthy, are workers to-day, and after the war I doubt if we shall go back to the regulation evening dress. Morning dress also means that a man can be braved in these days of scarce taxis, whereas in evening dress he is able to find a taxi."

The last hunt prior to the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club's season, which was held for Saturday next, was won on Saturday by Mr. J. A. Hayes on Ye Thundee. Mr. I. Kerr secured yet another second place. The crowd was—

1. Mr. J. A. Hayes on Ye Thundee.
2. Mr. Kerr on Ye Thundee.
3. Mr. Kerr on Ye Thundee.
4. Mr. Kerr on Ye Thundee.
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BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

APPOINTMENT OF A TRADE COMMISSIONER PROPOSED.

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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FRIGHTFUL GERMAN LOSSES.

DESTROYING GERMANY'S FINEST ARMY.

Paris, Mar. 13.
The official review of the war says: The German Staff is trying to persuade the German people that the German losses in the battle north of Verdun have been slight, but evidence is daily accumulating in France showing that the Germans lost at least 200,000, and the last attack at Fort Vaux was terribly costly.

The Review quotes a military critic as saying: "We are destroying Germany's finest army and they are not getting through."

NORTH OF VERDUN.

NO INFANTRY ACTION BUT BOMBARDMENTS CONTINUE.

Paris, Mar. 13.
A communique says: There has been no further infantry action north of Verdun, but the bombardment has continued at Bethun-court, Douaumont and Woivre.

French batteries in the sectors of Moulinville and Rouvray, eastward of Verdun, displayed great activity along the whole front.

A French detachment at Bois-le-Prete made a clever coup de main, clearing a German trench, inflicting losses and taking some prisoners.

AERIAL BOMBARDMENT OF CONFLANS.

Paris, Mar. 13.
A communique states that a French air squadron dropped heavy bombs on Conflans and observed five fires.

JAPAN AND THE WAR.

MESSAGE FROM COUNT OKUMA.

Tokyo, Mar. 13.

Count Okuma, the Prime Minister of Japan, in a message to Reuter's Agency says: "The feeling in Japan is overwhelmingly in support of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, despite German intrigues."

He affirms that the Japanese people insist that Germany must be crushed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

EIGHTEEN AIR ACTIONS BY BATTLE SQUADRONS.

Paris, March 13.

A communique states:—

There has been no infantry action north of Verdun during the day. The bombardment has been rather violent on both banks of the Meuse. Our heavy artillery shelled enemy troops who were assembling in a ravine north of Poivre Hill, and also the German batteries west of Louvemont.

We destructively bombarded enemy works south of the Somme, and between the Aisne and the Oise. We also destroyed several German observation balloons in the Cheppy Wood and Argonne, and wrecked hostile trenches in the Senones district and Bantepeit.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down in our lines to-day, and all the occupants were killed.

Our battle air squadrons to-day fought eighteen actions in the region of Etain, putting the enemy to flight.

ENEMY MINE SPRINGING ON BRITISH FRONT.

London, March 13.

Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique states:—

The enemy sprang four mines near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Grenade fighting ensued. Our casualties and damage were of the slightest.

The enemy shelled our trenches at Loos and Boignevier. There has been a heavy artillery bombardment on both sides of Ypres.

BULGARIAN-RUMANIAN INCIDENT.

RUMANIAN SHIP FIRED ON.

London, March 13.
The Odessa correspondent of the Daily Mail says that a Bulgarian frontier guard near Balovo fired on a Rumanian ship which was loading from a barge in the Rumanian zone. An Austrian garrison ordered the ship to the Bulgarian shore, and on refusal shelled her. Rumanian troops replied. There were many casualties on both sides.

THE CHEMIST AND THE WAR.

HIS VALUE TO MODERN INDUSTRY.

Mr. Betram Blount, F.I.C., in the course of an article on this subject says:— Few people understand that this present war has been made possible by chemistry. In a sense responsible for this war, but had not chemical science been pursued for peaceful and useful ends the conflict now raging could never have been. The chemist is the king pin not only of this war, but of a huge part of modern industry. There is not a thing made of steel from a rail to an aero-engine which has not had its genesis in the researches of the chemist, nor could its manufacture successfully continued without his advice and control. To take cement as the most largest structural material it is a fact that cement manufacture is one of the heaviest chemical industries. Instances of this kind might be indefinitely multiplied, and except in purely mechanical industries the ultimate abler is the chemist, and even in such as quarrying, mining and the tapping of petroleum the chemist's aid must be sought, and in the case of the last-named that aid has built up an industry the value of which is being bitterly realized by our foes.

The national value of the chemist was understood in Germany some 40 years ago; the earlier generation some 30 years before that included many German chemists of renown, but the broadness of the subject; they are exploiters rather than original, and the current belief in this country of the pre-eminence of the German chemist is as touching as it is foolish.

TWO ATTITUDES OF MIND.

Part of this irrational creed is due to the fact that any German who is decently educated—akademisch gebildet—is assumed to know a little physical science and to respect it, while the corresponding public school and university man in this country is taught to despise it, and probably calls it "stinks." The result of this training and attitude of mind is easily seen. In Germany no one "hunts" that a man trained as a chemist is either a dreamer or a fool, and he takes his natural position as a head of any industrial concern dependent on his science, with the result that such undertakings flourish amazingly. In our country this natural and effective arrangement is reversed. The "business man" is put on top, and the chemist into a subordinate place. It is needless to elaborate the argument, as the results in the two countries speak for themselves.

Unless this is fully understood attempts to regain our one time chemical predominance are likely to be futile and the dye industry will serve as an example. They are the people who know are put on an advisory board which is carefully segregated lest it should give advice, and at the same time people of the purely official class ignorant as to the nature of the chemical process, and as to the modern progress of the industry, with T.N.T., a purely business class, and put in high command. The truth is that the Government has blundered badly. Neither that existing in 1914 nor the present coalition body had the slightest conception of the part which chemists would play in this war, and they have been content with stereotyped procedure and paleolithic advice.

I have touched on the supposed supremacy of the German chemist, and there are one or two materials which are at his disposal and not at ours, the most obvious being potash and bromine. Only the former is of national importance, and there are sources of potash in our own country, or within our control, which will fill the place of potash from Saxony. There are no other monopolies in the chemical world. Every synthetic chemical or drug can be made here as well as it can be made in Germany, and it must be made by precisely the same method. The chemist must be of originality, talent and directive power; he must have under him some hundred of well trained, hardworking, devoted men working in squads whom he can turn at any moment to any chemical question which promises commercial success, a d. i. must be he and not his commercial colleagues who control the undertaking.

STEEL PEN SHORTAGE.

WILL THE QUILL COME INTO FASHION AGAIN?

There is a chance that the old-fashioned quill pen may come again into favour. The exigencies of war have made its steel successor very difficult to obtain. "The demand for steel pens has been much greater than before the war," said a large manufacturer to a Daily Chronicle representative "owing to the absence of German pens from the market. And now the Ministry of Munitions has commandeered most of the pen factories."

"Some makes of pen it is impossible to obtain at all now; others can be got only in small quantities. It is probable that increased orders will be received for the quill, which is still popular among merchants of the old school and some Government departments."

Even in peace-times, it would appear, British pen factories were engaged on a number of such minor war munitions as gun-springs and other small articles in steel. During the war, as was only natural, neither the labour nor the metal has been adequately available for the manufacture.

OUR PENCILS.

One result of the war is to make it plain that hitherto we have been more dependent on alien supplies of pencils than could have been suspected. The number of pencils used in the various Government and business offices in India must run into a large figure, remarks the Allahabad Pioneer, and it is therefore of some interest to note that pencils of the blue and red kinds promise to be both scarce and expensive. The dearth of aniline dyes has affected manufacture at home and all supplies from Germany and Austria are cut off. Prices have doubled in consequence. As for the penny copying ink pencil it has quadrupled in cost. The common cedar lead pencil has not been so much affected, the price having only risen by 25 per cent, but the half penny cedar is almost unobtainable. The Japanese are in the field with substitutes for this German and Austrian pencils at reasonable prices. In India lead pencils are now being made in Calcutta and elsewhere, but only on a small scale. There is a good opportunity now for the expansion of this local industry.

SPORTING.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

A SURPRISE IN THE CHAMPIONS.

Two important games were played in the Championship singles under the Hongkong Tennis Tournament yesterday, and the surprise of the evening was the defeat of Mr. N. E. North by the Rev. Cooper Hunt. The details are appended:—

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

Capt. Milner-Jones beat Wong To Keng, 3-6, 3-6, 6-1, 7-5, 6-1.

Rev. Cooper-Hunt beat N. E. North, 2-6, 4-6, 7-5, 6-2, 8-6.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Chaston and Sewell (as aitch) beat Ghaister and Pankresth (rec. 3-6), 6-1, 6-2.

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Mrs. Forsyth and L. N. Murphy (ows 1-6), beat Mrs. Crawford and F. Sutton (rec. 3-6) 8-1, 0-0.

DEAN FIGOU'S STORIES.

Famous as a fluent and witty conversationalist, and much sought after as a public speaker, Dr. Figou always has at command a fund of amusing anecdotes. Of his cousin, the distinguished Professor G. L. Smith, he told this story: Goldwin Smith was a man of moods, and once his father, piqued by his son's long silence during a meal, said: "My thoughts," said Goldwin, with a start, "I was only thinking how awful it must be for a giraffe to have a sore throat."

The Dean once narrated that at a strange church where he was, preaching, he went into the pulpit during the Nicene Creed to pray, in preparation for his sermon, and while so occupied someone came and through the open doorway of the pulpit struck him a heavy blow in the ribs. It was the reverend who accompanied him thump with the same question: "What are you doing in this ere pulpit afore the Nicene Creed be finished? Come out; come down."

On another occasion the Dean congratulated a younger son being in charge of a beautiful old cathedral with the daily opportunity of hearing magnificent music, and received this, perhaps unconsciously ironic, reply: "Yes, sir, but the worst of it is I have no place of worship to go to."

A great many years ago Dr. Figou went to preach at St. Clement's, Dover, and a fierce old lady came into the rectory with a huge umbrella to forbid the name of her son's marriage. The reason she gave the church was that she thought that the church was a bad place for her son to be in. "Well then, he has no b. h. a. The old lady waved the umbrella over her head and yelled, "I forbid them all." The story has a Dickensian flavour.

Dr. Figou wrote his reminiscences in 1890 in a successful volume, "Phases of My Life."

SUNDAY POST.

JOHN BRIGHT'S REASONS FOR CONTINUING IT.

For economy's sake, the Postmaster General at Home is considering the expediency of suspending the Sunday delivery of letters during the war. On this subject Lord Blyth writes reading John Bright's reasoning in favour of a Sunday post.

Bright's letter was written on October 23, 1884, from Rochdale, to Mr. T. H. Jackson, of Birmingham, who had invited him to a conference to support Sunday closing of post offices. Bright described such a proposal as not only an intolerable inconvenience, but a great evil. He continued:

"The Post Office is our great means, not only of commercial, but of family communication, and it is with reference to the 'family' that I am most strongly opposed to your views."

If your plan were adopted, how many thousands of letters of wise and loving counsel from parents to absent children would be unwritten, or received under circumstances less favourable for good than received, and read, and re-read during the quiet and leisure of the Sunday? In cases of sickness or of death, the closing of the post would be a grievous inconvenience and a cause of great and prolonged distress. I have known two instances of it in my own family."

I think the closing of the post in London on Sundays is a great inconvenience and a great evil. But if the London system were extended to the whole kingdom it would be compensated for as other services are, by the loss of the pleasure of the post, which would be intolerable."

The one round of the postman in the day is not a heavy burden—not heavier than that borne by great numbers for almost every class in life. It is a great public service, an honourable labour, and it must be compensated for as other services are. There is not a word in the New Testament leaning to your view, so far as they are influenced by religious considerations. The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath."

If it be anything in Bright's pleading, aside Lord Blyth, it would be far better to reduce the week day deliveries in and out of London to two, or even one, daily, rather than let Sunday in the country pass without a delivery."

BULLETS DETECTED BY SOUND.

INGENUOUS DEVELOPMENT IN SURGERY.

An ingenious device by which a surgeon can locate a bullet embedded in a wounded man's body was described in a paper by Sir James Mackenzie Davidson, the eminent X-ray expert, which was read by Mr. Raymond Blahwy at the Queen's Hall, London, recently.

By means of a telephonic attachment, said the author, the surgeon could find the position of the embedded metal by the sound when an instrument came into contact with it.

Lord Grenfell said that in earlier campaigns surgical operations were absolutely impossible because embedded bullets could not be located, but now by radiography the position was made clear and the surgeon could take immediate action.

£80,000,000 OWING FOR PARIS RENTS.

NO PAYMENTS SINCE THE WAR.

The Paris correspondent of a London contemporary writes:—

One of the thorniest problems of the war in France is the rent question, which has come before the Chamber of Deputies, and which will certainly give rise to a lengthy series of debates before a definite solution is reached.

At the beginning of the war, in view of the profound disturbance caused by the mobilisation in the commercial, industrial and social life of the nation, the Government issued, among other measures, one applying to human rents. Although intended primarily for the relief of small rent payers—soldiers in the Colonies, chiefly—the moratorium was in reality much wider in scope, and although landlords were authorised to take legal proceedings for recovery of rent in cases where they could prove the ability of their tenants to pay, they found in actual practice that their position was too weak, and most of them have obtained from any serious attempts to enforce their rights.

A DANGEROUS RELIEF.

It is doubtful if the Government intend the moratorium to be extended for the duration of the war, and many people believe it would have been wiser to have at least limited its scope after the first three months. Instead, the measure has been prolonged from quarter to quarter, and the situation has now grown so acute that an early solution is essential. Paris indeed—as well as the whole of France for that matter—quickly settled itself down to the comfortable practice of not paying its rent.

That there have been abuses goes without saying. People who were quite able to pay their rent, not having suffered in any way from the war, have not hesitated to take advantage of the moratorium. I saw no exact figures, but I know that the amount of unpaid arrears of rent accumulated during the last 18 months is enormous. Gradually there has grown among the public a firm conviction that at the end of the war the Government would be obliged to pass some sort of law, compelling tenants to settle their arrears of rent, and the generally from a certain proportion of the rent they might owe at the time. It was a dangerous belief.

First of all, M. Bi. Bi. Bi. the Premier shattered the fond hopes of those who were ready to pay, by declaring publicly that all tenants were bound to pay what was due to fulfil their liabilities. Then, for the January quarter, the moratorium was timidly in effect as to commercial tenants, but not as to other public officials, as well as the Bank of France employees drawing regular salaries to pay their rent.

CASE OF THE RENTIER.

The question is an extraordinarily complex one, and is being dealt with by the Government in a dealing with it for so long. It is complicated by the number of different categories of tenants and land lords, and by the hopelessness of expecting the small rent payers to be able to pay the arrears which the law has allowed them to accumulate. It is obvious that a soldier who has fought for his country for 18 months or two years, during which time he and his family have been deprived of their ordinary resources and obliged to subsist on the scanty ration allowance granted by the State, cannot decently be asked to pay two years' back rent, even in instalments. It is highly probable, moreover, that if such men were worried by landlords there would be serious trouble in the country.

But who is going to bear the loss? It is calculated that there are more than 700,000 families in the Department of the Seine alone (Paris and environs) whose rent is under £24 a year. This, naturally, is the principal category of tenants concerned in the proposed legislation. The Government says: "We will bear a portion of the debt if the Departments and the landlords will bear their share." In other words, the tenants of property, flats, &c., the tenants of which pay less than £24 must expect to get the total amount of the arrears to be paid, but would be paid a substantial part by the State. This arrangement seems to satisfy no one. The landlords imprudently clamour for payment in full. Their argument is that, as the State made the law which caused the loss of the rent, it must be held responsible, and ought to indemnify completely the landlords.

The tenants, vigorously supported by the Socialist Party, are opposed to all idea of the State reimbursing the landlords, they claim, the money would have to come from the taxpayers' pockets, and thus the burden would still be borne by the tax-payers.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

Again, against the landlords, it is argued that tradesmen, merchants, engineers, professional men have suffered from the war; that cases are numerous of ruined businesses, of families of men engaged in industrial enterprises being plunged into actual poverty. If the State is willing to share the losses of the landlords, why should it not also come to the assistance of all those who have lost their incomes (and capital) too, in many instances as a result of the war? Why should the fact of a man putting his money in the property of a landlord, and thus enjoying the privilege of the State, be a reason why those who can pay must pay, and let the corporation of landlords make good among themselves the losses sustained by their poorer colleagues whose tenants happen to be unable to pay their rent? The magnitude of the question is apparent by the fact that the rents unpaid since the war in Paris alone amount to £80,000,000.

The Government proposes to deal with the problem by authorising the cancelling of leases in cases of the tenant being killed or sustaining permanent injury, while the question of acquiring relatives, exonerations, or time for the settlement arrears would be left till after the war for decision by the proper tribunals. Tenants called to the colours, widows and heirs of victims of the war would be entitled to a reduction of the amount of rent due. Other tenants killed or incapacitated by the war, tenants paying less than £40 in the Department of the Seine or £24 in towns of more than 100,000 inhabitants, £12 in towns of more than 6,000 inhabitants.

It is authoritatively estimated that more than 2,000,000 women and girls have come into the labour market since the beginning of the war.

The standard of living will have to go down, a much smaller amount will have to be spent on luxuries, and the nation will have to work harder and longer hours to get the money and the industry of the war, will see its light. Lord Inchiquin speaking at the annual meeting of the National Provident Bank.

PIONEER CHINESE RUBBER PLANTER OF MALACCA.

Mr. Tan Chay Yan, J.P., of Malacca, a well-known rubber planter, died in that Settlement recently, an apoplectic seizure bringing about his death with distressing suddenness at the age of 48 years.

The deceased was the Singapore Free Press was rightly known as the pioneer Chinese rubber planter of Malacca, and was well-known throughout Malaya, and his sudden death will be a matter for profound sorrow. The associations of his family with this part of the world go a long way back, his ancestors settling in Malacca over a hundred years ago. In Singapore the name is preserved by a notable philanthropy, the well-known hospital Balastray way being founded by Mr. Tan Tock Seng (grandfather of Mr. Tan Chay Yan) whose generosity to charitable institutions has been so marked. The deceased was also a nephew of the late Mr. Tan Kim Cheng. Only last year he visited the home-land, where, as well as in Malaya, he was esteemed by a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Tan Chay Yan started in life as a property owner and planter when he was in his teens. As far back as 1897 he was a successful tobacco planter, and shortly afterwards he became the pioneer of rubber planting in Malaya on a large scale. The Anson Rubber and Tinian Plantations, 3,000 acres in extent, which he laid out in conjunction with Messrs. Chan Chong Siew, Tan Thian Hock, Chan Koon Cheng, Siew Tan Sock and the Hon. Dr. Lim Boon Keng, ultimately came the nucleus of what are now known as the Malacca Rubber Plantations. Through his energetic support, the greater part of Singapore became planted up with rubber by Mr. Lim Boon Keng, under the direction of Dr. Lim Boon Keng. Without his help and active participation, it is safe to say, the Siam-wang and Singapore United Companies, embracing about 12,000 acres—would never have been formed.

It is interesting to recall that it was in 1898 that he planted his first rubber seedlings, which he received from the Botanical Gardens as an encouragement to rubber planting in the Straits Settlements. These seedlings were of two kinds—Ficus Elastica and Hevea Brasiliensis—and as the first experiment 40 acres were planted with them. After the experience of three years proving the experiment to be a success, Mr. Yan commenced planting on a large scale, with the results indicated above.

By his death, Singapore a d. Malacca have lost a public-spirited man who was ready to help in any good cause. His magnificent gift of £15,000 of a library building to the King Edward VII Medical School in commemoration of his late father, Mr. Tan Tock Guan, is only one among many gifts and benefactions bestowed during a number of years. Though his last illness and death, the Malacca Chinese Aircraft Fund was successfully carried through recently to completion.

In the capacity of President of the Malacca Chinese Chamber of Commerce, he strongly urged the Chinese to support the F.M.S. War Loan and was himself preparing to invest a considerable sum in it. He was instrumental in making the Eastern United Assurance Corporation a success in its location and was chairman of the Comp. in Singapore. He owned much landed property in Singapore. A genial, sincere and generous friend, he was like his grandfather, the late Mr. Tan Tock Seng, of a benevolent disposition, and when the Eurasian fishermen of Malacca were in trouble through the fishery regulations he was successful in securing their release from their starving families.

A general, sincere and generous friend, he was like his grandfather, the late Mr. Tan Tock Seng, of a benevolent disposition, and when the Eurasian fishermen of Malacca were in trouble through the fishery regulations he was successful in securing their release from their starving families.

He was president of the Malacca Chinese Club, president of the Malacca Chinese Lawn Tennis Club, chairman of the Malacca Chinese Chamber of Commerce, head of the Chinese Club of Malacca, and one of the principals of the Chinese temple in the neighbouring settlement. He took a keen interest in the volunteer movement and was among those giving unstinted support to the recently formed Chinese unit.

The cause of education has led him in a great lapse of time, and it is deeply to be regretted that he has passed away before the completion of a scheme to endow technical education, which he had deeply at heart and was submitted for his consideration by his intimate friends. This death removes from Malacca a Chinese citizen one of its most public-spirited men, ever progressive and always willing to "liberally support any worthy cause."

The deceased, who was a Justice of the Peace (an honour which fell to him at the early age of 24) and a member of the Municipal Council, rendered many valuable services to Malacca, leaving a widow, an infant son, and five daughters. Mr. Tan Yi Yan of Singapore is his brother.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

A COMPETITION WILL BE HELD OVER THE FAN LING COURSE COMMENCING ON 1st APRIL FOR A PRIZE KINDLY PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Commencement—Match play and handicap. Limited to handicaps of 12 and over.

Entrance fee, 50 cents per round, the proceeds to go to the War Charities Committee.

Intending competitors are requested to sign their names on the boards at Happy Valley or Fan Ling or to send name in writing to the Undersigned O/o Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd. not later than the 25th instant.

T. W. HILL, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, March 14, 1916.

(Continued on page 8.)

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p.m. about		about	about			
Mar. 13	NANKIN	Mar. 15	Mar. 17	MONAGLIA	April 9	April 18
Mar. 20	NOVARA	Mar. 22	Mar. 24	MALWA	April 23	April 30
Mar. 27	MALTA	April 3	April 5	KHIVA	May 8	May 15
April 9	NAGAYA	April 17	April 19	SIMOLTAN	May 22	May 29
April 23	NAMUR	May 1	May 3	SEASHAGH	June 5	June 12
May 7	NANKIN	May 10	May 12	SEASHAGH	June 19	June 26
May 21	NOVARA	May 29	June 1	SEASHAGH	July 3	July 10
June 4	MALTA	June 13	June 15	SEASHAGH	July 17	July 24
June 18	NYANZA	June 26	June 28	SEASHAGH	July 31	Aug. 7

